

A square column of space equivalent to ten lines nonpareil type, or about twenty-five words.

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One insertion....	1 00	1 75	2 50	3 25	4 00	4 75	5 50	6 25	7 00	7 75
One month.....	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 75	4 50	5 25	6 00	6 75	7 50	8 25
Two months.....	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	9 00	10 00	11 00
Three months....	2 50	4 00	5 50	7 00	8 50	10 00	11 50	13 00	14 50	16 00
Six months.....	3 50	6 00	8 50	12 00	15 50	19 00	22 50	26 00	29 50	33 00
One year.....	5 00	8 00	12 00	16 00	20 00	24 00	28 00	32 00	36 00	40 00

THE WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE.

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NUMBER 16

The President Elect Receives His Commission—House and Economy to be Features of the New Administration.

(Washington Correspondence New York Herald.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1869.

One of the most important ceremonies that has yet occurred in connection with the incoming administration was performed to-day, when General Grant was officially informed by Congress of his election as President of the United States. For the past day or two everybody has shared in the general excitement created by the discussions of, and speculations upon, what Grant would say upon this interesting occasion. It was generally supposed he would disclose to the favored few who might then be admitted into his presence not only the names of the gentlemen whom he had concluded to invite into his Cabinet, but that he would talk freely of his plans and intentions concerning his approaching administration. Notwithstanding the universal interest manifested to learn these highly important facts, however, there were but few people gathered at army headquarters when the Congressional Committee arrived, although it had been extensively published that the Committee were to be received at 11 o'clock this morning. About half a dozen frequenters of army headquarters, principally officers in the War Department, and two or three newspaper correspondents, were in waiting when the Committee arrived, which was thirty minutes earlier than the hour appointed. Senator Morton and Representative Wilson, of Iowa, and Pruyn, of New York, were ushered into the hall leading to the General's office, the two former bearing in their hands the commissions of the President and Vice President elect. The Committee were at once conducted up stairs to the General's office, followed by a number of generals, the officers of Grant's staff, and the reporters of the press—about thirty in all. The members of the committee seated themselves while the small circle of auditors ranged themselves around the room. After the lapse of about five minutes General Grant entered from an adjoining room neatly attired in black frock coat, vest and pantaloons, plain shirt bosom, turned down collar, black silk necktie, highly polished boots and glossy silk hat. On this occasion the General had prevailed upon himself to dispense with his inevitable cigar. He passed through the opening made in the circle of bystanders to the chair in front of his desk, removing his hat as he did so. He then shook hands with Senator Morton, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Pruyn. When the General had taken his stand beside his chair Senator Morton arose and said:

"General Grant—The joint Committee appointed by the two Houses of Congress visit you this morning to notify you, officially, that you have been elected President of the United States for the term of four years from the 4th of March next.

The great body of your countrymen hail your election with delight, and even those who did not support you at the polls entertain for you the highest confidence and respect. The friends of our country and the friends of liberty throughout the world rejoice in your elevation to the Presidency, and all believe that you will bring to the performance of your great duties unflinching patriotism, unimpeachable integrity, great powers of intellect and all the high qualities which enabled you to achieve success in another sphere of duty. They have full faith in your ability and virtues, and cherish the highest hopes of your success, and that during your administration the work of reconstruction will be completed, the wounds of civil war healed, and that our country will take a new departure in growth, progress and prosperity."

At the conclusion of Mr. Morton's address General Grant turned the roll of paper which he held in his hand, round and round, as though endeavoring to reduce it to the small sized roll possible, and hesitated a moment or two, when he began his reply in a tone so low as to be inaudible to those standing at the most distant part of the room, and a general closing in of the party occurred, each individual of which leaned eagerly forward to catch every word that fell from the lips of our future chief magistrate. Turning to Senator Morton General Grant said:

"In reply I will inform the Committee that it will be my earnest endeavor to call around me as my assistants men who will carry out the principles which you say the country desires to have succeed—economy, retrenchment, faithful collection of the revenue and payment of the public debt. If I should fail in making my first choice of assistants I should not hesitate to make a second, or even a third trial, in the hope that I should at last be successful. In the matter of removals I will be governed alone by the necessities of the service. I shall just as soon remove from their positions my own appointees as I should those of my predecessor. There is another matter it may be proper to mention here, for it may be that something of the kind is expected of me, that in regard to the composition of my Cabinet, I have already felt that it would be indelicate, on my part, to announce those whom I intended to invite into my Cabinet, or even to consult in regard to their selection. I had been officially informed of my election, but did intend to do so at this time. Now, however, after observation and reflection I have come to the conclusion that there is not a man in the country whom I could invite to my Cabinet who would not, immediately after the announcement, be the object of all kinds of adverse criticism, in the hope to prevent his selection and nomination, even among my own friends and those of the party which elected me. Many would attempt to change my determination. I have, therefore, concluded not to make known, even to the gentlemen themselves, the names of the Cabinet officers whom I send their nominations to the Senate. If I should notify the gentlemen at all, whom I may choose, in advance of their nomination, it would not be more than two or three days previously."

When the General stated that he would soon remove from office those appointed by himself as he would those appointed by his predecessor, the faces of those present who were already in possession of comfortable offices were interesting to behold. The expression of pure perplexity depicted therein was more calculated to excite sympathy for them than commiseration. This was evidently an enigmatical sentence to them, and did not furnish any better clue to the policy that was to govern appointments and removals than existed before. Did he mean that men now in office need not anticipate a general removal, or did he mean that a terrible onslaught was to be made upon the appointees of his predecessor? That was a question just as far from a solution now as it was a month ago. When he said he had concluded to withhold the names of the gentlemen he expected to call into his Cabinet until they were nominated to the Senate, Mr. Morton nodded his head approvingly, several by-standers exchanged significant glances, and reporters arrested the rapid course of their pencils as though they were not sure they had heard the correct expression. The prevailing feeling portrayed in the surrounding faces seemed to be that of disappointment. It was very clear that the work of investigation and speculation in regard to the future Cabinet was to be continued until the White House received its new occupants. As soon as General Grant had ceased speaking, and all were convinced that he had no more to say, Mr. Pruyn stepped forward, and looking at the General with something of admiration beaming from his eyes, said:

"General Grant—After the allusion made by Senator Morton to the sentiments of respect and confidence entertained towards you by those who did not concur in your election, and after hearing your statement of the leading principles which you intend shall govern your administration—namely, economy, retrenchment, faithful collection of the revenue and payment of the public debt—it will not be presumed out of place to say I feel fully warranted in believing that the political party with which I act will give you their policy in these regards a cordial support."

The addresses having been disposed of, there was a rush at General Grant, followed by a shake hands all round, and a stream of congratulations poured forth, all of which the General gratefully acknowledged by bowing. Turning to Senator Morton, General Grant then inquired, with a serious air, "Shall I give you a receipt for this?" holding up his commission, to which the Senator seriously answered, "No, sir." The General had doubtless thoroughly been schooled in the military axiom, "Receive nothing without returning a receipt." After a few moments spent in conversation, the committee retired and the others slowly followed their example.

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This suit was brought on a promissory note for \$3,000, dated March 2, 1861, due twelve months thereafter to W. H. Davidson, the testator of the plaintiff, purporting to have been executed by John Preston, Jr., and Wm. Preston by his attorney in fact, Wm. Preston Johnson. Wm. Preston resisted recovery on the grounds that W. P. Johnson was not authorized by the power of attorney to bind his principal by signing it as he did; that if the note were binding, he was only surety, and the plaintiff had exonerated him by receiving payments of interest in advance in consideration of forbearance to enforce the payment of the debt. The case was tried by the court, and judgment rendered for the plaintiff. The power of attorney referred to empowered Wm. Preston Johnson to collect all moneys due or becoming due to Wm. Preston, to endorse on any paper renewing any paper on which I am responsible as the surety of John Preston or Susan P. Christy, and to render me liable as surety for the same on any new paper hereafter to be negotiated by any banking corporation or individual in Kentucky, not exceeding \$20,000, etc.

Held—That the judgment was right. The power of attorney not only authorized the renewal of debts then existing in which the appellant was bound as surety of John Preston, but empowered the attorney in fact to bind him likewise as surety in debts subsequently created by John Preston, not exceeding \$20,000, and the agent did not transcend his power.

It is a well settled principle of law that where the creditor, by a written or verbal contract with the principal debtor, for a valid consideration agrees to forbear to pursue his legal remedy on the original debt without the consent of the surety, the surety is exonerated, and the payment of interest in advance is a sufficient and binding consideration for stipulated indulgence. (1 B. Mon. 325). But mere forbearance or passive indulgence by the obligee, or forbearance upon an assurance thereof to principal debtor, will not release the surety unless such indulgence is given or to be given in compliance with an enforceable contract founded on some valuable consideration. There are six endorsements on the note in controversy. The first was made two days before the maturity of the note, and when no interest had accrued on the note. The rest were made at intervals of about one year each thereafter. If the first payment is regarded as a simple payment of so much of the debt, and not as interest in advance, the rest must be taken in the same manner.

Though both the indorsement of the first credit and the receipt given by the appellees conduce to prove the payment to have been an ordinary one as of so much of the debt, John Preston testifies that though there was no express agreement not to sue, there was a tacit understanding to that effect. But the testimony of Speed, who must be regarded as knowing his own intentions best, conduces to a different conclusion as to the agreement to pay interest in advance in consideration of forbearance to sue. The evidence does not sufficiently establish the alleged prepayment of interest and contract for indulgence, and the appellant was not therefore released.

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PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY
THOMAS M. GREEN.
FOR THE PROPRIETOR, IN ADVANCE.
Office at Second Street, between Court and Market.
MAYSVILLE, KY., FEBRUARY 24, 1869.

On Saturday last there was introduced into both branches of the Kentucky Legislature, a resolution to modify the rules of evidence in this State so as to admit the testimony of negroes. In the House the resolution was tabled by a decided vote, but a number of the most prominent and intelligent of the Democrats, among them Gen. Preston, voted against the resolution to table. The Senate adjourned pending the discussion of the resolution, but there was manifested in that body a far more favorable feeling towards the reform than exists in the House. The wisest thing the General Assembly could do would be to pass this measure—indeed it ought to have been passed in 1861, immediately after the recognition by the State of the practical abolition of slavery—but the members of that body have proved more remarkable for contractedness than for their wisdom, and it is too much to expect that they will rise superior to prejudice and take an enlightened and liberal view of this subject. We persuade ourselves that the judgment of a majority of the members of both bodies of the Legislature is decidedly favorable to the reform, and that many are withheld from giving it their support merely by the senseless clamor raised against it by a portion of the country press, and an apprehension that the action might be distasteful to the more unreflecting of their constituents. But we are confident that a fearless, candid and manly discussion of the subject before the Democracy of Kentucky would not only reconcile them to the admission of negro testimony, but would convert many of those who now bitterly oppose it into decided advocates. We do earnestly wish that men in public places would follow the honest dictates of their own deliberate judgment as to measures that may be beneficial, instead of everlastingly studying how this or that vote may affect their election to some petty little office in the future.

We have never yet heard any one give a sound, good, tenable reason against giving the negroes in Kentucky the right to testify in the State Courts. The opponents of the measure nearly always confess their weakness by going off in a twaddle about negro testimony being the entering wedge to negro justice, negro suffrage, negro eligibility to office, miscegenation, etc. We have never given those who talk thus the credit for any higher motive than the desire to denigrate and pander to a very foolish and vulgar prejudice. To suppose them sincere, would be to discredit their information, intelligence and common sense. The mere right to testify has no connection with the administration or making of the law. It is one of the means to the end of justice, without which it is impossible to arrive at the truth, has no relation to the exercise of any sort of political power, and is resorted to in the most despotic governments, where power of every sort is denied to the people. In our own country, the right to testify has been given to the negroes in all but the slave States, and even in those States the negroes were admitted to testify for or against those of their own color, and thus their competence as witnesses and their knowledge of the facts of an oath recognized. Their exclusion from the witness stand in cases involving the rights of white men was not based upon any idea of their natural incompetence as witnesses, or that as a race they had no conception of the value of an oath, as is the case with idiots, infants, etc. But it was a part of the policy justly deemed necessary for the protection of the institution of slavery, just as the exclusion of the evidence of a wife for or against her husband is deemed necessary to the protection of the marital relation. The relations of the slave to his master were such as forbid the thought of summoning him to the witness stand. If he testified against the interests of his master or his friends, they had it in their power to apply the lash. If for them, it subjected them to the suspicion that the evidence had been obtained by corruption. Under all the circumstances, consulting the general welfare of society, the protection of the institution of slavery was deemed of more importance to the public good than the admission of the testimony would be, and hence it was excluded. The marriage relation is thought of more value than the testimony of a wife or husband for or against each other, and hence such testimony is also excluded, and the philosophy of the exclusion is the same in both instances. But with the abolition of slavery the reason for the exclusion of negro testimony ceased to exist. There is not now a single scientific, philosophic, or moral reason why the negroes should not be permitted to testify in the State Courts. No harm can possibly result from the modification of the laws in this respect. A thousand evils spring daily from their continuance.

Had the Freedmen's Bureau Bill and Civil Rights Bill never been enacted, had the Federal Government never attempted to interfere with the right of the States to control their own internal police in their own way, were all cases involving the personal and property rights of our people, white and black, left to the State Courts as formerly, we would still advocate the admission of negro testimony. It would have been better if there had never been a negro in Kentucky. It would be well if the State had the power to deport them and refuse the right of domicile to any negro. But it happens that there are about a quarter of a million of them among us, and there is no way of getting rid of them. The State is obliged to put up with the nuisance and make the best she can out of it. The best thing to be done is to protect them in their persons and property, and this cannot be done without giving them the right to testify in the courts. Without regard to the inconvenience to which white men are placed by the State laws on this subject, and the impertinent intermeddling of the Federal authorities in consequence thereof, it is a matter of simple justice to the negroes themselves to give them the right to testify. There can be no adequate protection to life, liberty or property without this right. Without it they may be murdered, robbed, or outraged in a thousand ways with perfect impunity to the aggressor. It is the fault of the law that not

only it is possible for such things to happen, but they actually do occur every day. A white man may rob a negro in the presence of hundreds of other negroes, and yet all that they may say on the subject amounts to nothing more than common rumor. It is true the sympathies of the people are generally with the negro in case of any wrong perpetrated upon him, but public sympathy can avail nothing for the punishment of the wrong-doer by the courts when there is no evidence against him but that of negroes which is prohibited. That this is an evil which imperatively demands redress by the Legislature no intelligent and candid man will deny. It is not imaginary, but practical, tangible, and real, of every day occurrence. Let not the State refuse to do justice to the blacks out of a spirit of mere stubbornness, mere useless though natural indignation at the usurpation of the Federal Government. Our legislators should be independent enough to disregard the appeal made to their passions by the declaration that this is one of the things sought to be forced on us by the Radicals. Let them put out of sight all extraneous circumstances, and weigh the question by its own merits and let them remember that the Radicals cannot be hurt by the refusal to do this act demanded by justice and the sense of all Christian nations, but rather strengthened than weakened by the position the State occupies.

Does our contemporary of the Paris *Kentuckian* know of any citizen of Bourbon county who is so intensely foolish as to be opposed to railroads in the abstract, or to the completion of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad *per se*? We have never supposed such a thing possible, but have always believed that the opposition in Bourbon was not to the building of the road, but merely to the levying of the tax for that purpose. We have taken it for granted that the people of Bourbon would be unanimously for the road if some body else would build it for them, and that the only objection that was or could be urged against the enterprise was that it would cost them something to ensure its success. If, then, we have said anything that can be construed into an insinuation that CHAS. S. BRENT was not favorable to the building of the road from Maysville to Paris, we did not intend to be understood as intimating that he had any objection to the people of Mason and Nicholas building the road, and to Paris and Bourbon reaping the benefits of it, nor even that he was unwilling to contribute something towards it. But simply that he was not willing that Bourbon county should contribute to the enterprise in proportion to her wealth as Mason and Nicholas counties had done, unwilling that Bourbon should subscribe a sum that would ensure the completion of the road at an early day, and without which subscription it is positively certain that the road will not be built to Paris at all. When one is hostile to the only practical measure for carrying out an enterprise, we set him down as being practically an enemy of the enterprise itself, though according to metaphysical subtleties this may not be the case. Mr. BRENT has a perfect right to be opposed to the subscription of a one per cent. tax for three years by Bourbon county, or of any other tax; and he has a right to oppose this or any other railroad for any reason he may choose to offer or without any reason at all. And it would be no part of our duty as a public journalist to make upon Mr. BRENT a personal assault for any course he may choose to take upon this or any other subject of public interest, nor have we verged upon personalities in our criticisms upon his apologies for his course last summer and his present proposition. But his reasons why Bourbon should not give as much in proportion to her wealth as Mason and Nicholas have done are utterly untenable; his proposition for issuing bonds is one that will be costly to Bourbon county, the people ought to reject it and we hope they will; the money he proposes to subscribe to the road will not be sufficient to complete it; and the conditions he proposes to annex to the subscription are such as to ensure the rejection of both the conditions and the subscription by the Directors. It isn't our fault, or the fault of our people or of the railroad Directors, that it will take \$1,000,000 to build the road from Maysville to Paris. There is no one here who has any interest in making it cost more than is actually necessary. But men who understand these things better than Mr. BRENT or the writer does say that it will cost that much. The one per cent. a year for three years is as large a sum as the people of this county could have been induced to vote or ought to have voted, and it was all the law allowed them to vote. The private subscriptions were as large as could be obtained after months of earnest solicitation and the hardest kind of labor. We wish they could be made larger, could be doubled or tripled—but then we know they can't and that all that can be done has already been done towards obtaining private subscriptions in this county. The taxes in Nicholas and Mason, together with what individual subscriptions have been made in Mason and the proposed tax on the Elizaville and Centerville precincts in Fleming county, and upon the town of Carlisle, will give us \$500,000. This will do to commence on, and it is hoped that subscriptions in stock can be obtained from contractors sufficient to build the road to Carlisle. When this is done the people of Mason along the line and of Fleming and Nicholas will be accommodated. It will take \$400,000 to build the road from Carlisle to Paris, and of this sum Mr. BRENT proposes to subscribe just one half. Where is the other half to come from? Are the people of Mason and Nicholas expected to give it in addition to what they have already given? They will never do it. Are the Directors expected to borrow the money and secure it by a mortgage on the road, creating a debt that will strip the individual subscribers of any dividends on their stock for many years, embarrass the Company, and discourage subscriptions to all future enterprises? This is what Mr. BRENT desires to be done; but it is exactly what the Directors will not do, even if they could. The people of the counties through which the road will pass and who will be benefited by it, are able to build the road, pay for it and own it, and this is what they ought to do. The people of Nicholas and Mason have already done their part and they will build the road to Carlisle. If the people of Bourbon want the road carried on to Paris, let them subscribe in the same proportion

the other counties have done. And if they don't want it, they can let it alone, and that is all there is about it. We are very sorry for the disposition manifested towards the enterprise by those who defeated it last summer—but when we get the road once on its legs and don't need help quite so much as we did, we trust many of them will come to the conclusion that, as the road can't be built for less than the one per cent. tax, they had better give that than not get the road. And in the meantime, while the delay and the dilly-dallying is going on they will probably pay out in extortionary charges to the Central Kentucky more than the road to Maysville will cost them. In the meantime, we rest in hope the good people of Bourbon will defeat the proposition contained in the petition circulated for subscribers by a routing majority.

ORIGINAL PAPERS RELATING TO AARON BURN'S PROJECT OF FORMING A WESTERN EMPIRE.

PARSONS, Feb. 16, 1867.
To the Editor of the *Louisville Democrat*.
The Hon. William Johnson, Speaker of the Senate, has in his possession, and kindly showed me what he says are the original papers relating to what is commonly known as "Burn's Conspiracy," but which he claims should be known as given in the brief of this article.

They are numerous, and would make quite a book if all printed, but many of them appear more like letters on personal, private business than otherwise.

The first is from the Baron of Carondelet, then the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, which then included Missouri and all the territory included in the "Louisiana Purchase." It is dated at New Orleans, July 16th, 1795, and directed to "Hon. Benjamin Sebastian, Kentucky."

The purpose of it is the appointment, or selection rather of a few of his confidential friends in Kentucky to meet Colonel Gayoso at Missouri, in the following October, to receive and consider propositions that would have them then be considered for the purpose by authority of "His Majesty," the King of Spain, for the free navigation of the Mississippi river, by the inhabitants of the Western country.

The next is a response to that letter, approving the propositions, substantially set forth in the letter of the Spanish Governor, and signed as follows: G. Nicholas, Harry Innes, William Murray, Sen. Sebastian.

The next is a preamble and series of five propositions, or a proposition of five sections respecting concessions by "His Catholic Majesty" to the people of the "Western country" during his pleasure.

No. 4 is a letter from Judge Ben. Sebastian to the Spanish Consul Yrigo, at Philadelphia, stating that the Legislature were moving to have him removed from his office of Judge of the Court of Appeals on a charge of his having received a pension of \$2,000 from the Spanish government in consideration of his personal efforts in favor of the before-mentioned treaty for commercial privileges of free navigation of the Mississippi, &c., and that in anticipation of the probable result he had resigned. Then follows a series of matters of personal interest only. The letter is dated at Frankfort, Kentucky, December 1, 1800, and was forwarded, as he says, "by my friend the Hon. Henry Clay," through whom an answer is solicited.

The next is a message of the Spanish Consul, dated at Philadelphia, March 24, 1801, and signed "Marquis de Casa Yrigo." Its contents not being of a public or general interest I omit it entirely.

The next is a letter from Henry Clay, dated at Frankfort, April 24, 1801. It enclosed the letter of the Spanish Consul, of which he says: "With its contents I am unacquainted but hope they will be satisfactory to you. After having spent an agreeable week, I returned home last Friday in good health. I hope this letter will find you well."

"Yours truly, HENRY CLAY."

The letters are all of the old fashioned style, sealed with wafers, and look very ancient.

As I write this in Speaker Johnson's private room, in the Capitol Hotel, I have selected and written the above extracts in great haste, but I should have procured too much on my courtesy, and for this reason I ask that any imperfections consequent on haste may be excused. Respectfully yours,

H. M. ADDISON.

In the above, WILLIAM JOHNSON, President of the Kentucky Senate, and H. M. ADDISON, whom we do not know, both exhibit a most worthy ignorance of the history of the United States and of the State of Kentucky. Evidently the papers in the possession of WILLIAM JOHNSON relate to what was known as the "Spanish Conspiracy," and have no relation whatever to the filibustering and treason of AARON BURN, with which Judge SEBASTIAN had nothing to do. At an early period, before Kentucky had been admitted as a State, and while it was still but part of Virginia, there were no means of communication between the States on the Atlantic coast and the great Mississippi and Ohio valleys. All of our produce had to be shipped down the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers, and the outlet into the Gulf was in the hands of the Spaniards. That nation, jealous of the growing power of the United States, endeavored to foster a spirit of animosity towards the Federal Government and the State of Virginia on the part of the people of Kentucky, and to incite them to an act of separation from the United States and the formation of a separate and independent nationality, offering them in return the free navigation of the Mississippi. Many prominent men of the old Republican or Jeffersonian party of the day were favorable to the movement, and among them Judge SEBASTIAN became an agent in the pay of the Spanish Government. It was also believed that General WILKINSON was favorable to the movement. That it was defeated was largely attributable to the vigilance and incorruptible patriotism of the Federalists of that day and generation, one of whom, old HUGH MARSHALL, was near being backed at Frankfort by a mob headed by DUDLEY BURNS on account of his resolute opposition to the movement and fearless denunciation of the men engaged in it. The AARON BURN conspiracy did not contemplate a league with Spain, but a conquest of Texas and other territory belonging to that government, a separation of the territory on the Mississippi held by the United States, and the formation of this broad region of a great Western Empire. He, too, found in the Federalists the most resolute opponents of treason and filibustering in every form.

We find the supposed sensible communication in the Paris *Kentuckian*. The writer is right in opposing the bonded system. If the proposition embraced in the petition we published last week shall ever be submitted to the people of Bourbon, we hope they will vote it down, and in that way save the Directors the disagreeable, but imperative, duty of rejecting the subscription with such conditions annexed. Here is the communication:

The Maysville Railroad Bonds.

Editors *Kentuckian*:
Of all the propositions that have emanated from the State, assisting in the construction of the Maysville and Paris railroad, that one memorializing the Legislature for authority to sell two hundred thousand dollars of the bonds of Bourbon county, is the most objectionable. I write hurriedly, without time to detail arguments, but simply to submit a few self-evident facts.

The whole long and short of it, of which we have ample and sufficient evidence both in county and national experience.

Bourbon county is competent to decide upon her need of the road, and on her ability to pay for it at once, but she dare not undertake to predict what her condition may be even five years hence much less at the end of thirty! Let her issue the bonds and dispose of them, sayable at five years, she will be obliged to extend thirty, and there will not be a dollar of it paid until the evening of the last day of the thirty years has expired; for none will deny that the commercial condition of the county is, today, above its average rate of prosperity. Then from what data can we promise ourselves a more encouraging one than the present? And if under such circumstances we are to be obliged to discharge such a debt, why should we presume upon a more fortunate attitude at some future day? And why commit our successors, without an alternative and without a corresponding guarantee of ability, to the discharge of an obligation from which we, without adequate grounds, have cowardly shrank?

The interest, at the end of five years, will have amounted to eighty thousand dollars; at the end of thirty years, the most probable period, the county will have paid four hundred and eighty thousand dollars in interest. Add the most meagre per cent. for expenses of various kinds, for the thirty years, and the aggregate sum will have assumed the proportions of half a million of dollars; and the principal, two hundred thousand, still unpaid! Such a policy will tend to encourage the citizens of Bourbon, except with the favored few whom the freaks of fortune have supplied with a surplus that would find a much more safe and remunerative investment in such bonds, than in the traffic of live stock or even Deposit Banks or Distilleries!

But we need the road, and like men let us make it. As becomes citizens of Bourbon, let us build it. No county—even the manly-minded of Mason or Nicholas—should afford us a model of behavior.

Let us cheerfully appropriate a liberal sum annually, for not more than three years, until we have completed the road, and avoid the reproach of transmitting to our children the unwelcome legacy—a debt of two hundred thousand dollars.

S. G. A.
Millsburg, Ky., Feb. 15, 1869.

The Cincinnati steamboat inspectors have, after a lengthy and laborious examination, just come to the conclusion that the collision on the Ohio between the steamers America and United States, by which a hundred or so passengers lost their lives, was owing to the negligence or incompetency of the pilot of each boat, and the licenses of both are accordingly revoked. This is the extent of the punishment meted out to these culprits. If either of them had murdered a solitary man or woman he might have expiated his crime upon the gallows; but when he sends victims to heaven by the five score he is punished by simply relieving him of a license to commit further homicides of the same kind on the same waters. Leniency on the part of steamboat inspectors in regard to the offences of owners and officers of steam vessels, when by some gross negligence human life is sacrificed, has become almost as patent as the escape of murderers, burglars and other villains from the hands of justice. It is time more efficiency was exhibited in this branch of the public service, and if the laws of Congress on the subject mean anything at all their provisions should be rigidly enforced.

There are but two ways to restore specie payments, and all the palaver in Congress upon the subject may be reduced to this proposition: Specie payments must either be forced by a reduction of the circulation or we must grow up to that state of things by a natural course—by the growth of the country in population, trade and wealth. There is no middle course. The first would paralyze business, arrest the progress of the country, bankrupt every debtor and bring universal distress. The second would carry us on insensibly to a specie basis without a shock to trade or a disturbance of values; for in a few years the population and business of the country will be so increased as to make the present volume of currency barely equal to the demand. Which plan will our business men and the people prefer, and which should statesmen adopt?

The other day a bill was introduced into the House of Representatives appropriating \$2,500 to defray the expenses of JOHN D. YORGE in the contest with SAM McKEE. With characteristic malevolence the latter did all in his power to defeat the bill, but the majority of his own party were so disgusted with his conduct that they will vote for the appropriation despite all his efforts.

On the 16th, when the bill removing the disabilities from a large number of persons in the Southern States was under discussion, McKEE moved to strike out the names of a number of unimportant ex-rebels from Kentucky. But his proposition was rejected by a decided majority. The bill then passed by the required two-thirds majority—yeas, 130; nays, 48. D. HOWARD SMITH and PHIL. LEE are among those from this State relieved by the bill.

The bill for combs and soap for the present Congress is fourteen hundred dollars. It is cheap. We hope that no mistaken economy will be applied to cutting down this item. Let retrenchment busy itself on some other points. Encourage, by all means, the disposition of the members to keep their faces clean. We would consent to add fourteen hundred dollars for copies of some plain manual on good behavior—something simpler and on more obvious shortcomings than CHESTERFIELD'S LETTERS.

The Louisiana House, Wednesday, passed the School Bill. It is similar to that of last year, except that it does not contain the compulsory education clause. They also passed the Senate Civil Equality Bill, which is similar to that vetoed last year by the Governor.

MARRIED.

WOODWARD-BERRY—On the 4th instant, by Rev. J. P. Ringgold, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Mr. J. P. Woodward, of Mason county, and Miss Mary Berry, of Bracken county.

FRONK-BENTLEY—On Sunday evening, February 14th, in Aberdeen, O., by Esquire Shelton, Mr. Wm. H. Fronk and Miss Carrie Bentley, all of Mt. Vernon, Ky.

SWEENEY-WATKINS—In this city, on the 4th instant, by Rev. Gilbert Mason, Mr. William Sweeney, of Indiana, and Miss Caroline Watkins, of Maysville.

STOUT-COLE—On the 10th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. G. Deane, Mr. David S. Stout and Miss Nellie B. Cole, all of Lewis county, Ky.

DIED.

JOHNSON—At the residence of her son, Fast, Johnson, in Woodford, Ky., on January 22, 1869, Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, aged, as is supposed, nearly one hundred years.

STARLING—In Hopkinsville, Ky., January 22, 1869, at the residence of Mr. William Starling, Mrs. Polly McDowell Starling, aged 91 years, 7 months and 14 days.

MIDDLETON—On Friday, February 12th, at his residence in Shelby county, Henry F. Middleton, of several years, and aged 70 years.

STANFORD—In Shelbyville, on Monday, February 15th, Major William Stanford, an old and highly respected citizen.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE INCLEMENT SEASON, AND ITS EFFECTS on the Weak and Feeble. The drafts which searching colds make upon the vital powers of the debilitated and delicate are not less severe than the drafts upon their strength caused by excessive heat. They pay for it by the temperature of the over-heated rooms and offices, at this season, and the fragility of the outer air, is a fruitful source of sickness. To fortify the body against the evil consequences of such a change of temperature, of heat and cold referred to, the vital organism should be strengthened and endowed with extra resistant power by the use of a wholesome invigorant; and of all preparations for this purpose, (whether taken in the regular pharmacopoeia, or advertised in the public journals,) there is none that will compare in purity and excellence with HOSIETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Acting directly upon the stomach which converts the food into the fuel of life, the preparation imparts to it a tone and vigor which is communicated to every fibre of the frame. The digestive function being accelerated by its tonic operation, the liver regulated by its anti-bilious properties, and the waste matter of the system carried off promptly by its mild aperient action, the whole organization will necessarily be in the best possible condition to meet the shocks of winter and the sudden changes of temperature. The weak and sensitive, especially, cannot encounter the vicissitudes with safety, unless their regular systems are strengthened and braced by artificial means. Every liquor sold as a simple tonic is adulterated, and, were it otherwise, more alcohol is simply a temporary excitant, which when its first effects have subsided, leaves the physical powers (and the mind as well) in a worse condition than before. HOSIETTER'S BITTERS, on the other hand, contains the essential properties of the most valuable tonic and alterative roots, herbs, and barks, and their active principle is the mellowest, least exciting, and most innocuous of all diffusive stimulants.

EARLY MARRIAGES.—Dr. Franklin advocated early marriages. Essays for Young Men, on this and other subjects, being a Guide to Marriage and Conjugal Felicity, by benevolent Physicians, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box F, Philadelphia, Pa. Jan24w1w2m

Maysville Markets.

COLLECTED WEEKLY BY H. GRAY & CO., Wholesale Grocers, corner Second and Station streets.

CORNER—Cotton to choice 25¢ to 27¢; Coffee—No. 1, 15¢; No. 2, 14¢; No. 3, 13¢; No. 4, 12¢; No. 5, 11¢; No. 6, 10¢; No. 7, 9¢; No. 8, 8¢; No. 9, 7¢; No. 10, 6¢; No. 11, 5¢; No. 12, 4¢; No. 13, 3¢; No. 14, 2¢; No. 15, 1¢; No. 16, 1¢; No. 17, 1¢; No. 18, 1¢; No. 19, 1¢; No. 20, 1¢; No. 21, 1¢; No. 22, 1¢; No. 23, 1¢; No. 24, 1¢; No. 25, 1¢; No. 26, 1¢; No. 27, 1¢; No. 28, 1¢; No. 29, 1¢; No. 30, 1¢; No. 31, 1¢; No. 32, 1¢; No. 33, 1¢; No. 34, 1¢; No. 35, 1¢; No. 36, 1¢; No. 37, 1¢; No. 38, 1¢; No. 39, 1¢; No. 40, 1¢; No. 41, 1¢; No. 42, 1¢; No. 43, 1¢; No. 44, 1¢; No. 45, 1¢; No. 46, 1¢; No. 47, 1¢; No. 48, 1¢; No. 49, 1¢; No. 50, 1¢; No. 51, 1¢; No. 52, 1¢; No. 53, 1¢; No. 54, 1¢; No. 55, 1¢; No. 56, 1¢; No. 57, 1¢; No. 58, 1¢; No. 59, 1¢; No. 60, 1¢; No. 61, 1¢; No. 62, 1¢; No. 63, 1¢; No. 64, 1¢; No. 65, 1¢; No. 66, 1¢; No. 67, 1¢; No. 68, 1¢; No. 69, 1¢; No. 70, 1¢; No. 71, 1¢; No. 72, 1¢; No. 73, 1¢; No. 74, 1¢; No. 75, 1¢; No. 76, 1¢; No. 77, 1¢; No. 78, 1¢; No. 79, 1¢; No. 80, 1¢; 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No. 391, 1¢; No. 392, 1¢; No. 393, 1¢; No. 394, 1¢; No. 395, 1¢; No. 396, 1¢; No. 397, 1¢; No. 398, 1¢; No. 399, 1¢; No. 400, 1¢; No. 401, 1¢; No. 402, 1¢; No. 403, 1¢; No. 404, 1¢; No. 405, 1¢; No. 406, 1¢; No. 407, 1¢; No. 408, 1¢; No. 409, 1¢; No. 410, 1¢; No. 411, 1¢; No. 412, 1¢; No. 413, 1¢; No. 414, 1¢; No. 415, 1¢; No. 416, 1¢; No. 417, 1¢; No. 418, 1¢; No. 419, 1¢; No. 420, 1¢; No. 421, 1¢; No. 422,

